

THE DESTINATION OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Raymond, the editor of the New York *Times*, the same who escaped so gloriously from Solferino, has had his head full, ever since, of "strategic points" and "strategic squares." He has just discovered a grand "strategic triangle," (not a square this time,) which it is the object of Sherman's expedition to seize, and which, once in his possession, is to "seize the fate of the rebellion," which Raymond himself has so often settled, but which, somehow or rather, will not stay settled. Sherman, he tells us, certainly does not intend to march to Mobile. The base of that city is to be left to Banks and Farragut. Sherman's object is a very different one, although it is connected with the enterprise against Mobile. He tells us what that object is, and as the Yankee papers are constantly in the habit of foreshadowing the designs of their Generals, we feel quite assured that his statement is correct.

The article appears to have been written before Sherman had arrived at Meridian. It supposes him to be in possession of that place, which is 140 miles from Vicksburg, and to have placed the railroad to that point in good working order. In the meantime Banks and Farragut are to be supposed to have taken Mobile. Then there will be two forces planted at important strategic points—one at Meridian, the other at Mobile—and these two points are connected by a railroad, (Mobile and Ohio.) Sherman is then to push eastward to Selma, Ala., and these operations are to give the Yankees possession of the triangle of which the three points are Mobile, Meridian, and Selma—a country of enormous value to the Confederacy, and of equal value to the Yankees; for in the district between Selma, Vicksburg, and Mobile, there will be two water bases—one on the Gulf, and the other on the Mississippi—with four lines of communication by railroad and water, viz: From Vicksburg the Southern Mississippi Railroad, from Mobile the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and the Tombigbee and Alabama rivers. These points are to be held, fortified, and made bases of supply, and, matters being thus arranged, will turn the second base in advance for Gen. Grant invading the Gulf States, Chattanooga and Knoxville having formed the first.

The tacticum of Solferino exists over the results which are to flow from the occupation of his "triangle." First of all, it compels Johnston to decamp, to say, with all speed from Dalton. Second, it anticipates the rebels in their only remaining line of defense. Lastly, it forces them into Florida, which is described as very little more than a *caelum*, where the whole tribe is to be "bagged."

We have seen so many of this writer's brilliant military suggestions come to sorrow in the enactment, that we cannot, but hope the one may meet with the same fate. That it is a genuine exposition of the intended campaign we have no doubt. At the same time, we know that nothing is more dangerous than for a military force to place itself in the rear of a great army, in this way, when from the very nature of things it cannot possibly communicate with the army acting in front. In the Seven Years' War, General Finsch, with a force of 14,000 men, by the command of Frederick himself—not in the rear of Daniel's army, and was compelled to surrender with the whole force. There have been many similar instances—so many that Napoleon pronounces it one of the most dangerous operations in war. In 1809, before Ratisbon, when the Austrians were advancing on Davout, who held that city with 30,000 men, Napoleon being on the flank of the advancing army—and when he might have fallen on their flank and closed up their rear while they were attacking Davout—he nevertheless ordered that Marshal to evacuate the place and join him, which he did at great risk. At Borodino, when Davout offered with his corps—by a long march—to gain the enemy's flank and rear, he forbade it, because he would be compelled to fight without communication.

In fact, Sherman has undertaken a very dangerous, and, it may prove, a very unprofitable enterprise. If he has no forces anywhere in his front—and he seems thus far to have met with little opposition—he will of course walk over the track. But if he is opposed, as he ought to expect to be, he must fail.—*Despatch.*

THE CAMPAIGN IN MI-SISSIPPI.

It is now given out that Sherman has gone back to the Mississippi River with his army. At least that excellent dame, Madame Rumor, so enlighteneth the gaping public. We can hardly credit the good Madame in his instance, but certain it is that the army under Sherman is lost again, so far as the gullible public are concerned; but we have a shrewd suspicion that General Polk knows where he is, and will prepare for him accordingly.

It can hardly be possible that the object of an expedition, of such magnitude as that conducted by Sherman through Mississippi, was simply to march over a sterile country 150 miles, take possession of a comparatively insignificant point, and then march back again. If he has gone back to the river at all, it is a confession of all the expedition.

But, as we have just said, we don't believe he has gone back. Our opinion is that his intention is to elude our troops, if he can, and work his way up to Columbus, Miss., where he

hopes to form a junction with the column under General Logan and Grierson's cavalry, which will swell his force to 50,000 or 60,000 troops; then crossing the Tombigbee at Columbus, move on to Montgomery, where, perhaps, he expects to meet another Yankee column from the vicinity of Huntsville, in North Alabama.

If these movements could all be successful, he would be enabled to concentrate an army in Central Alabama whose numerical strength would reach from seventy to eighty thousand men.

The possession of Montgomery, with such an army, would make the enemy, as they suppose, masters of Selma and Mobile, and, indeed, of nearly the entire State, while at the same time the same force could operate in the rear of Gen. Johnston's army at Dalton, thus placing that veteran army between two fires and, in increasing the chances of bagging it entirely.

We believe that the much talked of spring campaign contemplates some such programme as foreshadowed above; and it behoves our military authorities to be eternally vigilant; for it must be confessed that the capture of either Selma or Montgomery would be a blow which would seriously cripple us.

When Sherman notified the Confederate authorities that he was preparing an expedition to take Meridian, he, at the same time, also informed them that he intended to move from that point to Mobile, or to Selma, or some other point on the Alabama River, which would enable him to cut off all communication to the Gulf City, and thus compel its evacuation. Part of the programme, as read out by him some weeks before he left Vicksburg, has been carried out to the letter, almost without hindrance; and we shall require pretty strong confirmation of the news of his retrogression before we can give it full credence.

The fact is, we have every reason to believe that the enemy intended a vigorous campaign everywhere early in the spring. The favorable condition of the weather enabled them to begin it much earlier than they expected. The advance of Sherman was only the opening ball to the grand onward movement, which, in a few weeks, will be commenced all along the enemy's lines. The idea, therefore, that Sherman will go back, and compel Logan and Grierson to retrace their steps, thus rendering 50,000 troops almost useless in this grand campaign, is unreasonable; and if our military authorities shape their destinies upon such a supposition, they will, we fear, make a fearful, if not a fatal, mistake. Let Sherman be closely watched. His operation is a precursor of what is to follow, and may furnish the key to the whole campaign, as contemplated by General Grant.—*Mississippi.*

The *Re-Exi THESIS.* We are indebted to Capt. H. Feilden, A. A. G., for copies of the following gratifying despatches:

CORINTHIAN, S. C.,
February 18, 1864.

Capt. James Lowndes, A. A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: I beg leave respectfully to inform you that the Lafayette Light Artillery, originally enlisted in Confederate service for three years on the 13th March, 1862, have re-enlisted, unconditionally, for the war.

I have the honor, Captain, to remain
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

J. T. KANAPAU,

Capt. Commanding L. L. Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS PARTISAN RANGERS,
FORTALIC, Feb. 17, 1864.

Captain J. James Lowndes, A. A. A. G.:

CAPTAIN: At a meeting of my command, this afternoon, at their encampment, they to-morrow, re-enlisted for the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. J. KIRK,
Captain Commanding P. R.

HEADQUARTERS 25TH REGIMENT S. C. V.,
Feb. 20th 1864.

Brig. Gen. Thos. Jordan, Chief of staff and
A. A. General:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that a majority of Co. C. (Captain Child) have re-enlisted for the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Jno. G. PRESLEY,
Lieutenant Colonel Commanding.

The Brooks Artillery, now commanded by Captain Fickling, has unanimately volunteered for the war. This fine company of Charleston veterans remains with the Army of Virginia. It has on many occasions been put forward, and has invariably sustained the honor of the city and State untarnished, making havoc on the foe. We wish it full numbers and an early return of peace.

The Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, one hundred and fifty strong, have unanimously re-enlisted for the war.

RATIOS SERVICES.—lt. Rev. Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, yesterday delivered a discourse to the Yankee officers confined in the Libby prison, which we hope may conduce to their temporal welfare.—*Richmond Sentinel*, 26th inst.

HEADQRS DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWOLD.

Febuary 18th 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 10.

The following is published for the information of the troops serving in this Department.

To Col. W. Pinckney Stingley.

Commanding 2d Lt. Col. Legion.

Sir: Your report of the late advance of the enemy from Williamson g. and of the affair at B. & B. Bridge of the 7th inst. has been received, and the Major General commanding directs me to communicate to you his high appreciation of the vigilance and promptness displayed by the officers and men under your command, in anticipating the movement of the enemy and thwarting his purposes. The fact that your small Battalion, with the section of Artillery under Lieutenant Cook, successfully opposed a brigade of the enemy's cavalry—and prevented their crossing the Chickahominy, is sufficient evidence of the propriety of your disposition, and of the active courage of your men. The Major General commanding also highly commends the zeal and efficiency of your picket in intercepting so many of the U. S. officers, who lately escaped from Libby Prison.

I have the honor to be C. I. M.

Yours very res. esstly,

T. O. BRENTON,

Major A. S. General

MARRIED.

By the Rev. J. E. ROBERTS, on the 24th February, Mr. J. C. REVELL, of Sumter District, S. C., now of A. Holcombe's Legion to Miss ANNIE M. SHEDD, of Kershaw District.

By the Rev. J. E. ROBERTS, on the 25th February 1864, Mr. A. JEFFREY S. COOPER, 8th Regt. S. C. V., to Miss SARAH J. BROWN of Kershaw District.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE AT CAMPDEN S. C. March 1 1864.

A—Mr. L. F. Aubrey.	M—Mrs. M. Moore.
B—W. A. C. Fortinach.	Ralph Mann.
Miss C. Bradley.	W. J. Rice.
Henry Barr.	F. A. Michel.
T. B. Bass.	D. Muller.
T. M. Brader.	Mrs. H. McRae.
C. S. Chapman.	Miss Martha McMullan.
E. G. Campion.	Miss M. A. McCoy.
Miss Mrs. Denkins.	N. — wife Niland.
J. H. Danner.	W. Sykes.
L. M. Dickson.	P. — A. Petty.
J. E. Dufour.	David Leake.
F. W. Farmer.	H. — Mrs. R. Rhett.
G—Mrs. Anna G.	F—Miss Lucy Shaw.
J. B. Gaskins.	G. Shannon, at A. Bowen.
H—H. H. Hale.	K. Se. 4.
Miss S. S. Henson.	H. Stucky.
M. Hinchliffe.	B. Smith.
J. H. Jackson.	T. R. Taylor.
M. Hamilton.	G. George Taylor.
Miss Sykes.	H. R. Taylor.
Miss W. G. Ingraham.	Patrick Talant.
M. — Jones.	W. — J. Woodruff.
Richard —	Mrs. Z. — Williams.
— Mrs. M. Lovis.	Meredith Walker.
	Mrs. Martin Warren.

PROSPECTUS

of
"The Camden Confederate"

THE undersigned propose to commence the publication of a weekly paper, or be the first of next (April) month. It will be issued and known by name as "The CAMDEN CONFEDERATE," and proposed only to defend the right and advocate the use of our now invaded and distressed country—as well as the interests of our State and the District.

Already have we received many good names for our new subscription book, who seem to be appreciated our friends in the publication of the "ONE CENT" in its temporary suspension. We trust those of our friends who have not yet subscribed will do so in early day.

Terms of subscription five dollars per year.

Advertising rates per column two dollars for the first insertion, and one dollar and fifty cents for each subsequent.

March 4

J. T. HERSHMAN.

2

W. E. JOHNSON.

President.

BRANCH OF THE BANK OF THE STATE SO. C.

CAMDEN March 3 1864.

All persons having claims on this Bank for deposits, certificates of deposit, checks, &c. are hereby notified to renew their claims and receive payment thereof, on or before the 19th inst.

After that date, this Bank will invest the Treasury notes remaining in its possession in four per cent bonds, and will pay depositors and others in such bonds.

W. M. SHANNON.

March 4

President.

NOTICE.

To Confederate Tax Payers.

I AM ordered to close the books of the Tax in Kind forthwith. All who have returns to make must do so by the 31st inst., otherwise the penalties of the law will be enforced.

Returns for cash must also be made at the same time.

JOHN CANTAY.

March 4 1864

Assessor, 17 C. D.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of R. J. Gardner Esq., will present the same duly attested to the executors as possible, and all those interested in the estate will make payment to me at an early day.

J. R. THORPE.

March 6

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMDEN Depot, Feb. 11, 1864.

THE attention of passengers is respectfully requested to the following regulations, which have become indispensable, necessary in view of the impossibility of procuring change:

1st. They will prepare the proper change for the purchase of their tickets, at the ticket office.

2d. No one will be allowed to occupy a seat, without exhibiting a ticket, at the door of the car.

H. T. PEAK, Gen. Sept.

Match 4

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE! I hereby give that Confederate notes, of all denominations, will be received, in payment of State taxes, until the 31st inst. After that date, payment must be made either in the new bills, or in five dollar notes.

W. McKAIN, T. C. K. D.

March 4

HACK

THIS beautiful thoroughlybred young stallion, by Jeff Davis, dam by Extra Stock, will stand at Holliehill Hill the ensuing season (i.e. March 1 to July 1) at Five dol. a s., payable in advance. \$1.00 to the Groom.

March 4

WANTED.

COMPETENT Business man, to act as my agent for the District of Kershaw, not liable to Military duty in the Confederate army.

Address JAMES SOWERS, A. Q. M.

Match 4

FOR EXCHANGE

SEVERAL Pounds of Java Coffee, and of the best Hyson Tea, and several bushels of Rice, will be exchanged for Bo. or Pork.

Apply at this Office.

March 4